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To:

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<![if !supportLists]>1) <![endif]> To see the effect of forcing gamma (background rate) to be some specified non-zero value, I ran the model using  $z = b_0 + b_1 \ln(CE \cdot L)$  using gamma = 0, 1% or 2%

Here are the results:

Gamma(%) BMD

<![if !supportLists]>0.0 <![endif]> 0.125 f-yrs<sup>2</sup>/cc

<![if !supportLists]>1.0 <![endif]> 0.169 f-yrs<sup>2</sup>/cc

<![if !supportLists]>2.0 <![endif]> 0.227 f-yrs<sup>2</sup>/cc

So it does make some difference (more than I was thinking), but the RfC (expressed as f/cc, assuming a duration of 30 years and a latency of 70 years) is still very low (8E-05 for the 1% case).

<![if !supportLists]>2) <![endif]> I tried the approach that Stayner suggested. I tried 3 latency bins, as follows:

<![if !supportLists]>1) <![endif]> latency < 30

<![if !supportLists]>2) <![endif]> latency = 30-40

<![if !supportLists]>3) <![endif]> latency > 40

The results, expressed in units of CE (f-yrs/cc) are as follows:

Bin 1 BMD = 0.291

Bin 2 BMD = 1.5E-6

Bin 3 BMD = 0.009

Assuming 30 years of exposure, this would translate into RfC (f/cc) of 0.0097, 5E-08 (!), and 0.0004 f/cc.

I am going to try a 2-bin rather than a 3-bin approach for latency, but I am afraid this is not going to work as well as hoped.

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